

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1840

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TERMS.
Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not
paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within
the year, \$3 50.
No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post-
paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.
Advertising.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times,
\$1 50; 3 months, \$4 50; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15.
Longer ones in proportion.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

THE public are hereby directed to the medical ad-
vertisements of Dr. Harbich's Celebrated Com-
pound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient
Pills, which are a medicine of great value for the afflicted,
discovered by O. F. Harbich, a celebrated physician at
Altdorf, Germany, which has been used with unparal-
leled success throughout Germany. This medicine con-
sists of two kinds, viz: the German Aperient, and the
Compound Strengthening Tonic Pills. They are each
put up in small packets, and should both be used to effect
a permanent cure. Those who are afflicted would do
well to make a trial of this invaluable medicine, as
they never produce sickness or nausea while using.
A safe and effectual remedy for

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

and all stomach complaints; pain in the side, liver com-
plaints, loss of appetite, flatulency, indigestion of the
heart, general debility, nervous irritability, sick head-
ache, female diseases, spasmodic affections, rheuma-
tism, asthma, consumption, &c. The German Aperient
Pills are to cleanse the stomach and purify the blood.
The Tonic or Strengthening Pills are to strengthen and
invigorate the nerves and digestive organs and give
tone to the stomach, as all diseases originate from im-
purities of the blood and disordered stomach. This
mode of treating diseases is pursued by all practical
physicians, which experience has taught them to be the
only remedy to effect a cure. They are not only re-
commended and prescribed by the most experienced
physicians in their daily practice, but also taken by
those gentlemen themselves whenever they feel the
symptoms of those diseases, in which they know them
to be efficacious. This is the case in all large cities in
which they have an extensive sale. It is not to be un-
derstood that these medicines will cure all diseases merely
by purifying the blood—they will not do so; but they
certainly will, and sufficient authority of daily
proofs asserting that those medicines, taken as recom-
mended by the directions, which accompany them, will
cure a great majority of diseases of the stomach, lungs,
and liver, by which impurities of the blood are occasioned.

Ask for Dr. Harbich's Compound Strengthening
Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal office for the sale of this medicine, is at No.
19 North Eighth st., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh office, 41
St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. O. Harbich's
Compound Strengthening Tonic, and German Aperient
Pills. These pills remove all those distressing
diseases which Females are liable to be afflicted with.—
They remove those morbid secretions which when re-
tained, soon induce a number of diseases and often
times render females unhappy and miserable all their
lives. These pills used according to directions, im-
mediately create a new and healthy action throughout
the whole system by purifying the blood, and giving strength
to the stomach, and bowels, at the same time relieving
the pain in the side, back and loins, giving appetite and
invigorating the system again to its proper functions
and restoring tranquil repose.

Ask for Dr. Harbich's Compound Strengthening
Tonic, and German Aperient Pills.

Principal Office, No. 19, North Eighth Street Philadel-
phia, Pittsburgh office 41, St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Dec. 21, 1839.

RHEUMATISM, entirely cured by the use of Dr. O.
Harbich's Compound Strengthening Tonic, and Ger-
man Aperient Pills. Mr. Solomon Wilson of Chester
county, Pa., afflicted for two years with the above dis-
tressing disease, of which he had to use the most ex-
haustive medical treatment, his symptoms were excruciating pain
in all his joints, especially in his hip, shoulders, and
ankles, pain increasing always towards evening, attend-
ed with heat. Mr. Wilson, was at one time unable to
move his limbs on account of the pain being so great,
he being advised by a friend of his to procure Dr. Har-
bich's pills of which he sent to the agent in West Ches-
ter and procured some, on using the medicine the third
day the pain disappeared and his strength increased fast
and in three weeks was able to attend to his business,
which he had not done for eighteen months; for the bene-
fit of others afflicted, he wished these lines published
that they may be relieved, and again enjoy the pleasures
of a healthy life.

Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth st. Philadelphia,
Pittsburgh office, 41, St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

**ACUTE BRONCHITIS, A FORERUNNER OF
CONSUMPTION.**—This disease is very much
like a common catarrh, it generally commences like an
ordinary cold, with lassitude, chilliness, slight cough
and oppression and tightness at the breast. In many
instances the disease seems at first of no very serious
character. As the disease continues the oppression in
the breast increases, the countenance becomes expressive
of anxiety, the respiration becomes more and more la-
borious, sometimes a wheezing or rattling sound, as if
the air was forced through a narrow aperture, charged
with viscid fluid. To neglect this disease it may be of
serious consequence, but by a timely application to Dr.
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, with a
strict attention to the directions, all these unpleasant
effects will be removed. Be careful, as it is sold no place
except at No. 19 North Eighth st., or at the respective
agents.

Principal office, No. 19, North Eighth st. Philadel-
phia, Pittsburgh office, 41 St. Clair st.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

Lexington, Jan. 30, 1840.—56 fm.

5000 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, liv-
ing four miles from Lexington, Ky.,
on the Tate's Creek road, about the 20th of
August, a Negro Man named SPENCER,
about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches
high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not
a jet black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a blue
cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and for hat, the re-
mains of his clothes were left at my house. He was
lately purchased from Mr. Harbison of Bowling
green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way
to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's,
where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above
reward, or if in the State \$50, will be paid, on his deliv-
ery at my house. B. A. TCHISON.

Lexington, Ky. September 9, 1839.—37 ft

For the Kentucky Gazette.

TIME.

What is Time? I ask'd myself,
I did not know, so then I wept,
And as I stood an old man pass'd,
His head was white, he down was cast,
I ask'd him what was Time?

He said young man be silent, and
Do not presume to ask me that,
For I have liv'd full fourscore years,
I've fought and bled and shed my tears,
But what Time is I cannot tell.

I ask'd the spirits of the dead,
Sages who wrote, warriors who bled,
They rose up from their graves and said
Time is a thing, for man 'twas made;
So then amaz'd I stood.

Some say Time is an island free
Plac'd in the ocean of Eternity,
And that the waves beat on the shore
Till Time itself shall be no more;
And then 'twill sink in ruin.

I saw a man from heaven descend,
And stand upon the sea and land,
And swear by Him that rules on high
And reigns o'er earth and sea and sky,
That Time shall be no more.

Time must be left by all below,
We to eternity must go,
And rise to heaven or sink to woe,
The God of heaven decrees it so.
I put my trust in Christ.

JUNUS.

March 21, 1840.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

CYNTHIANA, March 9, 1840.

MR. S. DESHA, JR.

Sir:—I have noticed in the Louisville Journal
of the 19th of February a piece over the signature
of Wayne; and some remarks in the same paper
of the 23rd in both of which my name is made
use of in a very liberal manner, in relation to the
disposition of Gen. Harrison to pursue Gen.
Proctor and the British army, with their savage
allies, in the fall of 1813, from Sandwich, in Up-
per Canada.

I enclose you, for publication, copies and ex-
tracts of letters, calculated to counteract the at-
tempt to injure me, the originals of which are in
my possession, and can be seen at any time.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

JOS. DESHA.

LEXINGTON, 23d June, 1816.

Sir—You have been given up to me as the
author of a calumny which was the principal, if not
the sole cause of that vote of the Senate of the
United States which expunged my name from the
resolution of thanks to the northwestern army.

I have therefore to ask of you, whether you
have ever said, or insinuated to any member of
Congress, or other persons, that I was forced by
the remonstrance of Gov. Shelby, to pursue the
British army in the fall of 1813, and that the Gov-
ernor had said to me on that occasion, "that it
was immaterial what I did—he was determined to
follow Proctor with the Kentucky troops alone." If
there were no other motive for inquiry, I con-
ceive it my duty to convince the individuals
who composed the army which I had the honor to
command, that, not to the misconduct of their Gen-
eral, but to the misfortune of having incurred the
hatred of a few individuals, is to be attributed the
cruel and unmerited disgrace which has been put
upon him, and the delay of that reward which was
so justly due to their gallantry and their patriotism.

Major Chambers will receive your answer.

I am, sir, your humble serv't.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Hon. JOSEPH DESHA, Mason co., Ky.

MAYSICK, Ky., June 28, 1816.

Sir—Your letter, under date of the 23d inst.,
was handed to me yesterday by Mr. John Cham-
bers, in which you say I have been given up to
you as the author of a calumny, which was the
principal, if not the sole cause of that vote of the
Senate of the United States which expunged my
name from the resolution of thanks to the north-
western army.

I spurn the expression of calumny. It is not
in my character to calumniate. I have always
taken a pride in fair sailing and plain dealing, and
hold myself bound to defend any expressions that
fall from me. You ask of me whether I have ever
said or insinuated to any member of Congress,
or other person, that you were forced by the re-
monstrance of Gov. Shelby, to pursue the British
army in the fall of 1813, and that the Gov. had
said to you on that occasion, that it was immateri-
al what you did, he was determined to follow Pro-
ctor with the Kentucky troops alone; which question
I answer positively in the negative. I know nothing
of any conversation which took place be-
tween you and Gov. Shelby on the subject. I
believe that the Governor, as well as the whole
of the Kentucky troops, were anxious to pursue the
enemy; but what passed between you and the Gov-
ernor I know nothing about. As to the Governor
threatening to pursue, with the Kentucky troops
alone, without your approbation, I never believed
it. I was not of the Council, except in the General
Council, consequently was unapprized of what
passed between you and Gov. Shelby. I
was not advised with, on any occasion, except
when the General Council was held; I do not know
that it was proper I should be, and am sure I did
not wish it. But this I attributed to misrepresen-
tation, as I believe one of the greatest enemies I

had was a member of your family. But now I
will state what I have said. I stated to one or two
of my friends, but without authority to mention it
again, that in the council of General officers con-
vened at Sandwich, for the purpose of determin-
ing whether it was proper to pursue or not, you
stated the policy of pursuing was doubtful; that
the sent was cold, the enemy having a great start
of us; that provisions were getting scarce; that the
enemy could move their troops with great facility,
and might, perhaps, be able to meet the retreat-
ing army before we could overtake them. This
was certainly all rational. To which I replied that
it was true that the enemy had a great start of us;
that the sent was cold; but that I thought it our
duty to make the attempt; that we had done nothing
yet, and that I believed the Kentuckians would
consider themselves disgraced to return without at
least making one effort; and as to the enemy's com-
ing on at some length with a detail. You fol-
lowed, I think, by making sundry remarks on the
condition, movements, &c., of the central army,
from information. Many questions, answers and
observations took place, of which I have no dis-
tinct recollection, until it appeared to me a unani-
mous sentiment prevailed that a reinforcement was
improbable, the practicability of overhauling, I
think, was then taken up—the number of British
and of the Indians—the number of days they
were ahead of us, &c., briefly detailed, I believe
by Gen. Harrison. Upon which I became con-
vinced in an opinion which I had entertained from
the time of our arrival at Sandwich from Amherst-
burg, that Gov. Shelby and each and every one of
his officers believed the enemy could be overhauled,
and was determined on pursuit as related to
themselves. I do not recollect that any direct
question was ever put on this point, and, in my
opinion, it would have been only formal, and per-
fectly useless, as it must have been perfectly ob-
vious to Gen. Harrison and every person in the
council-room that Gov. Shelby and every one of
his officers present were resolved on pursuit, and
impatient for the order.

As to your second question, "Do you believe
that Harrison would have pursued the enemy if it
had not been for Shelby and his officers?" This
question I conceive must have been intended to
apply to the inclination of Gen. Harrison; for,
without the aid of Shelby and his army Harrison
was far short of the means necessary for pursuit in
my opinion; and from every thing of which I am
advised previous to the decision, Gen. Harrison
was not inclined to pursue. Therefore, take it
either way, my answer must be (in my opinion) he
would not have pursued the enemy if it had not
been for Shelby and his officers.

October 9th, 1816

If this answer to your questions should be satis-
factory, it is well.

I am your humble serv't,

JOS. DESHA.

Gen. WM. H. HARRISON.

Extract of a letter from Col. David Walker, a
member of Congress residing in Logan county,
under date of Nov. 3d, 1816.

"I am truly sorry to hear Gen. Harrison has
been induced to injure your standing, because I
ever thought the General a man of discrimination.
As to his disposition to pursue Gen. Proctor from
Sandwich, where we were, in Canada, I cannot
say that I remember to have heard from his own
mouth that he thought it unwise, but I remember
well, that the impression on the minds of all the
officers, whom I heard converse on the subject,
was, that the General, at least, doubted our suc-
cess, and such was my opinion, that Proctor's army
would not have been taken had not our venerable
Governor insisted on the pursuit, in which I am
convinced he was supported by your opinion, as
well as a decided majority of the officers in coun-
cil. I know, that, to my mind, the overtaking and
defeating the British and Indian army was certain,
because, from experience, I knew them both to be
forwardly upon the least reverse of fortune. I
could not have been a spectator of the least dis-
cussion, had I not seen the very delicate situa-
tion Gen. Harrison was placed in, and must have
had a very slight opinion of his understanding had
I not have thought he saw it better than I did.—
Thus I thought the General reasoned: "If I urge
the pursuit, and any misfortune should follow, on
my only, the censure lights, and if success should
crown our arms, the Kentucky volunteers being
the most numerous part of my army, and com-
manded by officers of known discretion as well as
valor, will reap the laurels. I am now in posses-
sion of Malden, my avowed object in the cam-
paign, and thereto added Sandwich and Detroit;
is it now proper for my individual fame to take a
course in which I may lose and cannot expect to
gain?" These are the reasons I supposed sug-
gested themselves to Gen. Harrison, and therefore
did I, without much inquiry, fall into the persua-
sion that he had rather return from Sandwich.—
On this and much more important subjects, I hope
to have the pleasure of conversing personally with
you in your and my lodgings in the city.

"Good night, my dear General.

"DAVID WALKER.

"To Maj. Gen. JOSEPH DESHA."

Extracts of a letter from Brig. Gen. John E.
King, to Maj. Gen. Joseph Desha, dated Cum-
berland county, Nov. 16th, 1816.

To that portion which relates to the proceedings
of the council held at Sandwich in 1813, I will
to the best of my abilities, answer. Your first ques-
tion is: "Was it not your belief that the council
was convened for the purpose of determining
whether it was proper to pursue or not?" It was
my belief that the policy of pursuit was the first
and the root the second cause of the council be-
ing held. Gen. Harrison's address and communi-
cations made to the board were of such length
that I cannot with precision recite them; neither
do I pretend scarcely to recollect the observations
of any of the members in detail, but to the best of

my recollection General Harrison remarked on
the possibility of a reinforcement, the precaution
necessary to be used in pursuit, and as well as I
now recollect, when speaking of the latter, he
quoted the pursuit and defeat of Col. Dudley—the
mention of Dudley's defeat I perfectly recollect.
When Gen. Harrison was speaking of a reinforce-
ment, Gen. Adair commenced speaking, when he
was interrupted by General Harrison, who said:
"Gentlemen, it is contrary to the articles of war for
aids to be members of a General Council, but from
General Adair's military character and great skill,
I move that he be considered a member of this
Council; upon the question being put, he was, I
think, unanimously admitted." General Harrison
then said: "Gen. Adair proceed." General Adair
said: "I was going to ask, what probability there
was of a reinforcement?" Gen. Harrison then
went on at some length with a detail. You fol-
lowed, I think, by making sundry remarks on the
condition, movements, &c., of the central army,
from information. Many questions, answers and
observations took place, of which I have no dis-
tinct recollection, until it appeared to me a unani-
mous sentiment prevailed that a reinforcement was
improbable, the practicability of overhauling, I
think, was then taken up—the number of British
and of the Indians—the number of days they
were ahead of us, &c., briefly detailed, I believe
by Gen. Harrison. Upon which I became con-
vinced in an opinion which I had entertained from
the time of our arrival at Sandwich from Amherst-
burg, that Gov. Shelby and each and every one of
his officers believed the enemy could be overhauled,
and was determined on pursuit as related to
themselves. I do not recollect that any direct
question was ever put on this point, and, in my
opinion, it would have been only formal, and per-
fectly useless, as it must have been perfectly ob-
vious to Gen. Harrison and every person in the
council-room that Gov. Shelby and every one of
his officers present were resolved on pursuit, and
impatient for the order.

As to your second question, "Do you believe
that Harrison would have pursued the enemy if it
had not been for Shelby and his officers?" This
question I conceive must have been intended to
apply to the inclination of Gen. Harrison; for,
without the aid of Shelby and his army Harrison
was far short of the means necessary for pursuit in
my opinion; and from every thing of which I am
advised previous to the decision, Gen. Harrison
was not inclined to pursue. Therefore, take it
either way, my answer must be (in my opinion) he
would not have pursued the enemy if it had not
been for Shelby and his officers.

DEAR SIR:—You call on me as the adjutant
General, under Gov. Shelby in the fall of 1813,
to state my opinion respecting Gen. Harrison's
movements after he crossed the lake into Canada.
You also wish me to say what my impressions were
as to Gen. Harrison's pursuing Gen. Proctor up
the river French, if he had not been urged to do
so by Gov. Shelby and other officers of the army.
I was in no council at Sandwich, and when at that
place I did not hear Gen. Harrison give his opinion
on the subject of pursuing Proctor. I do know
that Gov. Shelby, from the moment we heard that
Proctor had fled, was determined to pursue him.—
The day we marched from Sandwich, it appeared
to me to be the opinion of the army, it was the
Governor's doing, and if we had not taken Pro-
ctor's army, the many curses I heard him get when
pursuing, would have been doubled on our return.

I do believe Gen. Harrison had doubts as to the
pursuit of Proctor, and the following are the rea-
sons I have for thinking so. There was a waste
of time more than an army in our situation ought
to have experienced, from the day we sailed from
Portage river to Bass Island, three days. The 25th
of Sept. we sailed to Middle Sister Island, and
staid one day nearly in sight of Malden. Proctor
burnt the fort that day, or the day we landed on Sis-
ter Island. The 27th Sept. we landed on the Cana-
da shore and marched that night to Malden. The
next day we marched eight or nine miles, and the
next day ten or eleven miles to Sandwich, which
was the 29th Sept. We staid at Sandwich until
the 2nd of Oct. Our provisions were not bettered
by any one of those delays. Col. Johnson's reg-
iment got to Detroit as soon as we got to Sandwich,
and did not commence crossing the Detroit river
till late in the second day. There were but 120
or 130 regulars marched from Sandwich with the
army in pursuit of Proctor, which I thought extra-
ordinary. Whether it was the delays, or Johnson's
not crossing, or the few regulars that moved with
the army, or what passed in council, I cannot tell,
but it is clearly my opinion that the impressions of
a majority of the army were that Gen. Harrison was
opposed to the pursuit of Proctor, and placed the
responsibility on the Governor, and if Proctor's
army had not been taken, the Governor would
have borne the blame, and the curses of a large
majority of the army for their privations and hard
marching. I am your friend, and humble servant.

JO. McDOWELL.

Gen. JOSEPH DESHA,
Washington city.

MASON COUNTY, Ky., Nov. 4th, 1816.

Gen. Joseph Desha: Sir—Noticing in the pub-
lic prints a correspondence between you and Gen.
Wm. H. Harrison, in which there appears a misun-
derstanding, and/or makes it necessary that I
should state what I know on the subject, agreeably
to the best of my recollection. I was a member
of the council of general officers, held at Sand-
wich, opposite Detroit, in Upper Canada, in the
fall of 1813, and understood the council was con-
vened by General Harrison, for the purpose of de-
termining on the policy or propriety of pursuing
Gen. Proctor and the British army. Gen. Harrison
seemed by his expressions to throw every ob-
stacle in the way of pursuit, such as "the sent
was cold—provisions were scarce, the enemy had

a great start of us—that the enemy could move
their troops with great facility, and possibly might
meet the retreating army from below—and upon
the whole, that the policy of pursuit was, at least,
doubtful. Gen. Harrison made many other re-
marks, which have, from lapse of time, slipped my
memory. I don't recollect particularly the remarks
you made in reply to the General, but I consid-
ered them such as were well calculated to coun-
teract the obstacles the General threw in against pur-
suit. I recollect that the general voice in the
council was in favor of a speedy pursuit, and that
after a decision the General acquiesced. I have
no hesitation in believing that the council was con-
vened for the purpose of determining on the policy
of pursuit, and from the remarks made, that Gen.
Harrison would not have pursued the enemy, but
for the anxiety and urgency of Governor Shelby
and his general officers in favor of a speedy pur-
suit. I recollect, after a pursuit was determined
on, the subject of going by Long Point was men-
tioned, but immediately abandoned. I am not in-
clined to Gen. Harrison, and would not wish to
say any thing calculated to injure him, but justice
has compelled me to make the above statement.

I am your obedient servant,
DAVID CHILES, late B. G.

2d B. Ky. Vol.

Gen. JOSEPH DESHA, Mayslick, Ky.

LAWRENCEBURG, August 25th, 1835.

DEAR SIR:—Since my arrival in this place, I
have fallen in company with one of the committee
of arrangements for the celebration of the battle
of the 5th of October, 1813, on the Thames, who
signified to me the determination of the committee
to procure the attendance on that day at Frankfort
of yourself, Gen. Adair and myself, the only re-
maining general officers of the volunteers under
the command of Governor Shelby.

I understand the design of the committee in hav-
ing us present is, that the true history of that cam-
paign should be exhibited, and that the patriotism
and heroism of the venerable Shelby should not
be cast into the shade by making Harrison the he-
ro, as the aristocracy are attempting to do, by their
Harrison festivals and dinner speeches.

I should be glad to have a personal interview
with you and General Adair before the 5th of Oc-
tober, as I hope to attend. It will be out of my
power to see either of you before that time, I ex-
pect, and have concluded to drop you a line, and
request you to inform me by letter, whether you
still have the letter I wrote you while in Congress
upon the subject of Harrison's conduct in relation
to the pursuit of Proctor. I remember the sub-
stance of the letter, but wish to know whether you
recollect what occurred at the council of war in
Sandwich. I should dislike to make a statement
of facts, if you or Gen. Adair did not also recol-
lect in substance the same.

I well recollect that my impression at the time
was, and ever since has been, that Gen. Harrison
was opposed to the pursuit of Proctor—many ob-
jections were made—that the enemy had gotten all
the good horses in the country—that the sent was
cold, and that we could not overtake the enemy.
Difficulties in relation to the route the army should
take in the pursuit were started. Major Watkins,
the Geographer, was called in, and from his state-
ment, the route stated by Gen. Harrison to be the
nearest, was abandoned without taking a vote.—
And on the question, "shall we go in pursuit of
the enemy?" being put by General Harrison, Shel-
by rose upon his feet and exclaimed, "we will go,"
with much energy and warmth—the Kentucky
officers to a man did the same. The Governor im-
mediately ordered that the general officer who
first had his brigade ready to march, should take
the front. All this was done promptly, as far as I
could discover, without consulting with Gen. Har-
rison or any one else. I mention these things to
you that you may be able in your answer to let me
know whether you recollect them, and that the en-
emy may not have it in their power to say that I
remember too much, or more than any body else.

I am, dear sir, with sentiments of esteem and
respect, your friend and humble servant,

JAMES ALLEN.

Gen. JOSEPH DESHA,
Cynthiana, Harrison county.

THE BLOODHOUNDS.

We notice a good deal of writing about the said
dogs, imported from Cuba. One member of Con-
gress has demanded of Mr. Poinsett all informa-
tion respecting them—the press, with a sympathy
equal to their common-laws of the murderers of the
Amistad, is denouncing it as cruel, and the duce
knows what; whilst not a word of regret falls for
the sacrificed soldier, and the murder of women
and children, by the treacherous enemy. We
should like to know where is the harm in using
dogs more than Col's rifle,—one is a terrific in-
strument of destruction,—the dog merely scents
out the hiding place of the enemy, it is impos-
sible to distinguish his trail. No spot can afford him
a covert, if the bloodhound is on his scent—and he
must either fight, run, or be captured. We appre-
hend these results to be desirable: we know the
people of Florida wish them. Engine after engine
of destruction is invited—and he who can most re-
adily blow up a garrison, or sink a vessel of war, is
thought to deserve well of his country; but to hunt
up these rascally and murderous brutes, is wrong,
very wrong. Shame on the Plo and wretched
sympathy of such a sentiment—better, far better would it
be for these morbid and Indian loving men, of our
own language and complexion to furnish the en-
emy with powder, place the knife in his hand, and
teach him the secretest way of stealing into our
dwellings, in the shade of night, to sweep us from
life—than by creating a false sympathy in their be-
half, prevent us from the capture or death of the
audacious vagabonds.—St. Aug. News.

T. C. TRIPPER, of Madison, Mississippi, has
been tried for killing Mr. Cook last winter, and ac-
quitted.

TWENTY-SEVEN CONGRESS,
 FIRST SESSION.
 IN SENATE.
 Thursday, March 5 1840.
 BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. BENTON presented a petition from the city of New York, signed by Wm. S. Parrot, and one hundred and fifty others, praying for the establishment of a uniform bankrupt law in the United States.

Mr. BENTON said that the petitioners, sending their petition to him, a Senator from another State, while their own State was represented on this floor, clearly expected from him something more than its mere presentation; they evidently expected him to say something on the subject matter of the petition, and probably of his own sentiments in relation to it. In this he had no objection to gratify them. He had been long enough in the Senate, and attentive enough to questions of public interest, to have formed an opinion in relation to the bankrupt question, and, having formed it, he had no objection to express it on any proper occasion.

Assuming the present to be a proper occasion, he would go on to say that, twice since he had been a member of the Senate, the subject of a general bankrupt law had been pressed upon Congress—once in the House of Representatives, near twenty years ago, and again in the Senate about a dozen years ago. With the first of these movements he had nothing to do, the bill which originated in the House of Representatives having been rejected in that body without coming to the Senate; and in the second movement he acted a decided part, and was one general law against bankrupts. In the final question he voted against the bill, and should so vote again in relation to a general bankrupt law which should not be applicable to corporations as well as to persons.

Mr. B. went on to say that there was a general movement going on at this time, in the principal cities, in favor of a national bankrupt law; and petitions were daily arriving in the Senate in favor of the object. All this was very natural after the wreck which had been made in the commercial world by the expansions, contraction and explosions of the paper system within the last seven years. It was a very natural result, but to give a chance of success to the movement, it must emerge from the narrow boundaries of a class, and spread out upon a broad basis, and assume a general and national form. A bankrupt bill for merchants and traders only, cannot be expected to pass. It has been tried often and has failed. To it again would be the inevitable fate of such a movement, and that, you have seen, is the history of the bill. The reasons for its failure are, I think, now becoming stronger than ever. Persons who are not merchants or traders have been carried away by the spirit of the times, and have been excited in a spirit from which they see no means of extraction. These have a right to the relief of a bankrupt law, as well as those regularly engaged in the trade; at the same time they should not be subject to the compulsory application of the law. With them the application of the law should be voluntary and optional; it should only be applied to them on their own petition; while with those regular in trade, and particularly bound to know the laws of trade, and to obey these laws, the application of the law should be compulsory, and should take effect upon the petition of a given proportion of the creditors. This extension of the principle of the act would make it only apply in its application to persons; its extension to corporations would be all that would be wanting to make it entirely national, and fully applicable to every case in which the relation of debtor and creditor existed. Now the question, why should not these corporations be subject to the same law for bankrupts to which natural persons are subject? and the answer is, that they ought to be so subject—that their number—their wealth—their privileges—their duties—their conduct—their artificial structure—their relation to the community, and the relation of the community to them; their power over the States in forcing a violation of contracts, and the tender of paper money, and the duty of Congress to prevent the States from impairing contracts, or making any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts; all these circumstances and considerations point out corporations, not merely as the fit and proper, but as the pre-eminently fit and proper subjects for the application of a bankrupt law.

Their number is excessive, and the number of persons belonging to each corporation is great. Take a single branch of these corporations—the banks—and see the number of persons interested in them, and see what a gap in a national law their exemption from the bankrupt act would make. Their number is computed at near one thousand; at an average of forty or fifty stockholders to each, a mass of forty or fifty thousand men would be given; all to be exempt from the operation of a national law. Yet this is only the beginning—it is the commencement of only of the exempted class. The banks, numerous as they are, are nothing but a unit in the vast system of the corporations. The whole Union is filled with these artificial beings—bodies of men created for trade or business—protected by acts of incorporation, and engaged in every conceivable pursuit of which the head or hand of man is capable. To say that there are ten thousand of these corporations in the Union, would be to make a guess in a case where certainty is unattainable, and where the guess would be as apt to be under as to be over the mark. At the small estimate of twenty or thirty members to each of these corporations, there would result a body of two or three hundred thousand men to be exempted from a law called uniform and national.

The wealth of the corporations is great; the property which they hold is enormous, and they constitute themselves debtors to the whole community. Associated wealth is now the order of the day; chartered incorporations possess an immense proportion of the wealth of the country. In subjecting the property, debts, and effects of an ordinary merchant or trader, to distribution under a bankrupt law, I have no idea of exempting from the same process the immense and almost boundless wealth held by chartered and associated companies.

The privileges of corporations are also great. They possess great and extraordinary privileges, and I have no idea of adding to the number of these privileges by exempting them from the operation of a law directed against other debtors. They have the benefit of all the laws against debtors; if a bankrupt bill is passed, they will have the benefit of that law against those who are in debt to them. They will be included in the law of a creditor for a pro rata distribution of the debtors'

effects. Then why exempt them from the effects of a law against themselves, the benefit of which they have against others. These corporations have privileges enough already, and far too many. It is not extension, but diminution of privileges, which they ought to look for. Many of them pay no taxes; the property of the stockholder is not liable for the debts of the institution; they sue their debtors, sell their property, and put their holdies in jail. They have the privilege of stamping bills of paper with figures and pictures, and forcing it upon the community for money; they have the privilege of using; for they may lend, and that by law, three or more paper dollars for each silver one they possess. In addition to all this, they take the privilege of becoming bankrupt whenever they please. They practice bankruptcy when and how they please; they have given examples enough of that within these three years past; and it is to be tolerated that these corporations, in addition to all their other vast privileges and exemptions from law, are also to have the privilege of being bankrupt, and afflicting the country with the evils of bankruptcy, without being themselves subject to the laws of bankruptcy?

The duties of these corporations make them peculiarly fit for the remedies of a bankrupt law. Their duties are to pay money, and to pay it punctually. They deal in money; they live by dealing in it; they get rich by dealing in it, and they get possession of the actual money of the country, by promising to pay it back again when wanted. They receive deposits, than which nothing can be more sacred, nor impose a higher obligation to return with fidelity. They exact a credit from the whole community, by their promise to pay on demand the amount of the notes they issue. It is their duty to pay these deposits and these notes, and to pay with fidelity and punctuality. It is their sacred duty to do so; and if they fail in that duty, they are far more fit and proper subjects for the operation of a bankrupt law than the ordinary merchant and trader.

The conduct of these corporations is another reason for subjecting them to the bankrupt law, and that conduct consists in refusing to pay when they can pay. Disability is one thing—disinclination is another. Not to be able to pay, may be unfortunate; not to be willing to pay, must be criminal; and this is the case with the greater part of the non-paying banks of the Union. They affirm their ability to pay; most of them deny that they were under any necessity to stop payment; and affirm that they only did so because others had set the example; some of them in fact are shipping millions of specie to Europe, while denying a shilling to their depositors and note holders at home; and many of them resist resumption by others as well as by themselves. This is the conduct of the non-paying banks; and it is evil conduct—had conduct—unconscientious—and eminently entitles them to the most rigorous treatment against bankrupts.

The artificial structure, and the trustee character of these corporations, is another argument in favor of subjecting them to the bankrupt process. They are artificial, not natural beings; they are trustees, not owners, of the property of the corporation. If the natural man, made by the hand of the Almighty, impressed with his image, and endowed with inherent and inalienable rights by his Creator—one of which is the right of acquiring property; if this natural man may have the property taken out of his hands which is his own, which he has gained by his industry, or received by inheritance from his ancestors, or accepted as a portion with his wife; if this natural man may thus be stripped of his own, and see it placed in the hands of assignees for distribution among his creditors, with what face can the artificial being, called a corporation, which has neither parent, wife, nor child, and whose managers are nothing but trustees, managing property which is not their own—with what face can this artificial being and its trustees, claim an exemption from a process to which the natural man, and his self-owned estate is to be subject? In one case the owner of the property is substituted by trustees; in the other case it is only a new set of trustees substituting an old set. The assignees of a bankrupt's estate become the trustees of the property for the benefit of the creditors; and if the legal owner may be superseded, and substituted by these legal trustees, why may not a bank director (who are nothing but chartered trustees) give place to other trustees appointed by the law? The result of their management, supposing the bank over which they preside to commit an act of bankruptcy; the result of their management is a proof that they are either unfortunate, or incapable, or unfaithful trustees; and in either event, it is consonant to justice to change them for others; and this is all that a bankrupt law would propose to do. It would turn over their trust to a new set of trustees, to make a settlement of the concern, and to pay off, as far as possible, the persons to whom they had become indebted, and to whom they were either unwilling or unable to make payment, or among whom they might exercise favoritism; paying some and refusing others.

The relation of these corporations to the community, and the relation of the community to them, is another strong and peculiar reason for subjecting them to the strong arm, and to the equitable provisions of a bankrupt law. Of all the objects upon the earth able to contract debts—of all the classes of debtors, natural or artificial—banks of circulation are the most fit and proper subjects for bankrupt laws. Every part of their structure, and the whole course of their action, mark them out for the application of the remedy which the bankrupt laws apply. They are strong for individuals to contend with; and therefore should be placed in contention with the power of the United States; and happily, that power is vested in the United States by the Federal Constitution. As BANKS Congress cannot exercise any direct legislation over these institutions; as BANKRUPTS, they fall under its jurisdiction. All that Congress has to do then is to exercise its constitutional power over bankrupts; and it will present an authority strong enough to contend with banks, and to keep them in subordination to the laws of the country. Their course of action, still more than their great power, renders them peculiarly fit for the bankrupt process. They act in secret, and they exact a general credit from the community. Nobody knows their means, yet every body must trust them. They send "promises to pay" far and wide; they push them into every body's hands; they make them small, and they mix them into the hands of small dealers—into the hands of the laborer, the

widow, the child, the ignorant and the helpless. Suddenly the Bank stops payment; it refuses to pay, while professing ability to pay; and all these holders of its "promises" are repulsed from its door, and without remedy. A few on the spot get a little; the strong and the favored may get their due; the mass become the victims. If it is a suspension, they sell at a discount; if a failure, they lose all. For each holder of a small note to sue on it, is a troublesome and losing business. The only adequate remedy—the only remedy that promises justice to the community—is the bankrupt remedy of assignees to distribute the effects. This makes the real effects available. When a bank stops, it has little or no specie; but it has, or ought to have, a good mass of solvent debts. At present all these debts are unavailable to the community; they go to a few large and favored creditors; and those who are most in need—the holders of the small notes—get nothing. But a stronger view remains to be taken of these debts. The mass of them are generally due from the stockholders and directors of the bank; and these gentlemen do not make themselves pay. They do not sue themselves, and sell their own property, and put their own bodies in jail. They serve others so. They sue, sell out, and imprison others; but as to themselves, who are the main debtors, it is quite another affair. They take their time, and usually wait till the notes of the bank are heavily depreciated, and then square off with a few cents in the dollar. They pay their notes in bank with their notes out of bank, bought at a discount. Here, then, is a trying case for the bankrupt remedy. A commission of bankruptcy is the remedy for this evil. A change of the trustees—a substitution of assignees in the place of the directors—is the way to make this class of debtors pay up. A pro rata distribution is the way to do justice to all. Under the bankrupt remedy, every holder of a note, no matter how small in amount the note may be—no matter how far distant from the bank the holder may reside—on forwarding the note to the assignees, he will receive his ratable proportion of the bank's effects; and that without trouble, without expense, and without personal attention from himself.

Besides these great reasons for applying a bankrupt law to corporations, there are other great purposes to be accomplished, and some most sacred duties to be fulfilled, by the same means. Our Constitution contains three most fatal prohibitions upon the States, of which the Federal Government is the guardian and the guarantee, and which are now publicly trodden under foot. No State shall emit bills of credit; no State shall make any thing but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts; no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. So says the Constitution! So says that sacred fundamental law which it is the duty of every citizen to protect, preserve and defend. But a new power has sprung up among us, and has annulled all these prohibitions. That new power is the oligarchy of banks! This oligarchy has done what the States dare not do. It has filled the whole land with bills of credit; for all admit that a bank note not convertible at the will of the holder into specie, is a bill of credit. It has set aside the constitutional currency, and made paper money, and even depreciated paper, a forced tender in payment of every debt. It has violated its own contracts, and compelled all individuals, and the Federal Government, and the State Governments, to violate theirs; and has obtained from sovereign States an express sanction, or a silent acquiescence, in this double violation of sacred duties, and in this triple annulment of constitutional obligations. This is what the oligarchy of banks has done, this is what many of the banks are now doing, and the way to prevent these evils—the way to preserve, protect, and defend our Constitution in these vital particulars, and to do it without a collision with the States—is to exercise our constitutional power of applying a bankrupt law to bankrupt banks.

Mr. B. said there was nothing new in applying a bankrupt law to banks. It was done in England, where NINETY-TWO banks were subjected to the process in the years 1814, '15, and '16; and many others before and since. The remedy was originally directed against bankers, and bankers alone. We got the idea of this law from the English; they got it from the Italians of the middle ages; and these Italians obtained it from the civil law of the Romans. In all these countries—in ancient Rome, in modern Italy, in England—the bankrupt law applied to corporations, and especially to banks and bankers; and it is only in the United States that these institutions have become too powerful to be subject to the laws which apply to them in other countries. In England alone, there is a limitation of application; the Bank of England, the East India Company, and some others, being exempt.

In presenting the petition sent to him from the city of New York, Mr. B. thought it proper to say this much of his opinions in relation to the subject of the petition. It might be of some service to those engaged in calling the attention of Congress to the passage of a general law, to know that by including banks, they may gain some accession—his accession at least—to their cause; and it might be some consolation to the bank-ridden people of this country to know, that they can regulate these institutions, and make them subordinate to the laws of the country, whenever they choose to apply a bankrupt law to them.

Mr. B. concluded with hailing, as one of the auspicious signs of the times—as showing the progress of the age towards correct principles—the enthusiasm with which was received, a few days ago, in a great city, and in a large meeting of mixed politicians, the sentiment of including corporations in the provisions of a general bankrupt law. He alluded

to the great meeting lately held in the city of New York, presided over by the Mayor, (Mr. Varian,) and attended by the business community, without distinction of parties. In that meeting, Mr. Butler, the late Attorney General of the United States, being called on for his opinion, gave it in favor of including corporations in the same act which should apply to persons; and the sentiment was received with enthusiasm—with vehement applause.

Mr. B. said this was cheering—it was encouragement to go on. Twelve years ago, when himself and a few Senators voted in favor of including banks in the bill then depending, their vote found little or no response in the public bosom. Three years ago, when he made a speech to the same point, he received nothing but solitary responses, coming from individuals, in different parts of the Union. Now the sentiment finds its response in the bosom of the largest meeting of business men in the first city of the New World; and from this great centre it must go forth to find response from every quarter of the Union.

Mr. B. then presented the petition, which received the usual reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Courtship and approaching Marriage of the Russian Minister.—We cut the following account of an interesting and romantic courtship, from Bennett's New York Herald:

It has already been noticed in the news papers that M. de Bodisco intends to lead to the altar, next month, a beautiful young lady of Georgetown. This is so. The young lady is about seventeen, and has recently left the boarding school. She is the daughter of Mr. Williams, an employe in one of the departments.

The romantic way in which de Bodisco got entangled with the young beauty is a caution to all bachelors. The diplomat himself is about forty years of age—perhaps less—full of health, vigor and tact, with mustaches of an elegant black color. His soires have been the most magnificent ever given at Washington by any foreign Minister. For several years he has occupied a large hotel at Georgetown, and the splendor and elegance in which it is fitted up is worth studying. The Minister is also full of style, bearing a perfect contrast to Mr. Fox, the British Minister, who never leaves this hole except once or twice a season, and then every body takes him to be death without his eye the in search of a new one.

A couple of summers ago, rather in the spring, the beautiful Miss W. was seen frequently by the Minister, passing his residence on her way to school. Her natural, unaffected, and exceeding lively air and manner caught the attention of M. de B., who is a capital judge of beauty. He offered one day to accompany her to school, and to carry her satchel for her. The lovely, laughing girl made no hesitation to accept it at once. As he entered into conversation with her, he found she had a fine mind, remarkable wit, and withal extremely lovely and amiable. Every movement, thought and look about her was natural and unpretending. What the gray, dashing belles that frequented his soires could not excite, the young artless naive school girl at once lit up in his soul. He could not stand nature in her undress. So he proposed—was laughed at by the girl—then she became serious—then calm—then accepted him.

Not long since, the minister sent a private messenger, to the Czar of all the Russias to get the consent of his Imperial master. At the same time, a la Russe, he called upon Mr Van Buren one morning and asked him for his consent to intermarry with one of the fair daughters of the great republic. "I want your consent for marriage, Monsieur President—I have sent for the consent of my sovereign—I want the consent of my sovereign." "Have you got the consent of the lady, Mr Bodisco?" asked the President, with a smile. "Oui—dat is to say, I consent of the only kind of sovereign recognised in this country."—"I thank you sare." The happy day is now all arranged. About the middle or close of next month it will come off—on the birth day of the Emperor Nicholas. Splendid dresses are on their way from Europe, for the bride—and all the fashion of the republic will be invited to this great event. It will be an era in the annals of Russian diplomacy, in this country—the next one to be expected being the marriage of Mr. Kremer, the Secretary of the Legation, but this is not yet set down for any particular time.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Samuel McRoberts, of Illinois, to be Solicitor of the General Land Office, in the place of Matthew Birchard, appointed Solicitor of the Treasury.

James S. Green, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of New Jersey, for the term of four years, from the 13th day of January, 1840, when his former commission expired.

John F. Bacon, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Nassau, in the island of New Providence, in the place of George Huyler.

Stop the Murderers.—About six weeks since a man was murdered on the Atchafalaya river, by three brothers, notorious desperadoes, and the terror of the neighborhood. They were arrested, carried to the Opelousas and imprisoned. A few days after their imprisonment, they broke jail and escaped. They returned to the house of the man whom they had killed, where they found his wife and two daughters. They murdered the wife also, and then carried off the daughters, whom they compelled to live with them in their hiding place. The circumstance created a very great excitement amongst the planters in the neighborhood, a number of whom, with the assistance of some Indians, went in pursuit of the murderers. Their retreat was soon discovered, when one of them, the most desperate of the gang, was shot through the head with a rifle ball, and killed. The other two were again taken to Opelousas and imprisoned. A few days ago, owing to carelessness or wilful neglect on the part of the jailer, the door of the prison was left unlocked, and the wretches again escaped.—N. O. Pic.

Accounts from Washington say that the office of Collector of the port of Philadelphia has been given to Judge Calvin Blythe, of Harrisburg. Bull. American.

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NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON. A. T. SKILLMAN.

A. T. Skillman & Son, Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers, Lexington, Kentucky.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and retail, which they will sell very low for cash. They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the press. Lexington, Jan. 1, 1840-41.

MCLEAR & BEARD,

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement they have heretofore received, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they are now receiving an extensive assortment of Groceries, of the very best quality, direct from New Orleans, which they sell on much lower terms than Groceries were ever sold in the City before. They have a very excellent assortment of Liquors. Also, Flour, Whiskey and Salt, by the barrel, or retail. They feel confident that their present stock is superior to any they have ever had heretofore. They will receive and forward Goods as usual. Lexington, Feb. 20-8-3m.

Pleasant Family Residence FOR RENT.

THAT beautiful residence, formerly occupied by G. J. Trotter, Esq., four miles from Lexington, on the Leestown, or "Cles road to Frankfort, is offered for rent. The house is now in excellent order, a fine garden and yard, with a spring of excellent water. It would suit any family who might desire a country residence; and as a Tailor is much wanted in the neighborhood, one of that profession would be preferred. For particulars, apply to JAMES W. HENDERSON, Adjoining the premises. Feb. 20 8 3t.

FOR RENT

A first rate business stand on Main street, between the Phoenix Hotel, and the office of the Kentucky Gazette. For terms apply to Samuel Oldham on the premises. Lexington, Feb. 20 1840. 6th-3t.

FOR SALE.

LARGE MAPS of Mississippi and Alabama, showing the Public and Indian Lands, Indian Reservations, Land Districts, Townships, &c., Engraved from the Government Surveys, and Plans in the General Land Office, Washington city, by E. Gilman, Draftsman for the General Land Office.

P. TAYLOR, Bookseller, Washington city, has just published (and secured the copy right according to law) the above maps, which will be found infinitely more complete and accurate than any heretofore published. They are published on separate sheets, each containing nearly six square feet, and will be found especially useful and valuable to those interested in the lands of either State, as they show every item of information which is in possession of the Land Offices, relative to the water courses, township lines, Indian Land Reservations, Land Districts, &c., and will be found perfectly accurate and precise in these points. They can be sent to any part of the United States, subject to single letter postage. Price \$2, or three copies of either will be sent by mail for \$5. A liberal discount will be made to traveling agents, or any who buy to sell again. December 10, 1839.

Editors of newspapers anywhere, who will give the above advertisement (including this notice), one or two insertions, shall receive by return mail a copy of each cap, if they will send a copy of the paper containing it to the advertiser.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE subscribers have just completed their new specimen book of light faced book Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond, Pearl, nos. 1, 2 and 3. Agate, nos. 1, 2 and 3. Agate on Nonparell body. Nonparell, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Minionette, nos. 1 and 2. Minion, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Minion on Brevier body. Brevier on Minion body. Brevier, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Brevier on Brevier body. Brevier on Long Primer body. Brevier on Brevier body. Brevier, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Brevier on Long Primer body. Long Primer, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Long Primer on Small Pica body. Small Pica, nos. 1 and 2. Pica on Small Pica body. Pica, nos. 1, 2 and 3. Pica, on English body. English, nos. 1 and 2. Great Primer, Paragon, double English. Double Paragon, Canon. Five line Pica to twenty. Eight line Pica gothic condensed, to 25. Seven line and ten line Pica, ornamental. 6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 lines Pica, shaded. 8, 10, 15 and 16 lines antique, shaded. Also, a large and beautiful collection of Flowers, from Pearl to Times Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes, a variety of card borders, near two thousand metal ornaments, brass rules, leads of various thickness, astronomical and physical signs, metal braces and dials from 3 to 30 cent; long, great primer and double pica scripts—on inclined body; diamond and nonparell music, of various kinds; antique, light and heavy face twelve letter; tall face and roman and italic nonparell, minion, brevier, long primer and other blacks; nonparell, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon. A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American market. Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, with other articles made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment. CONNER & COOK, Corner of Nassau and Ann sts., New York. Jan. 20, 1840.—7-3t.

Also, a large and beautiful collection of Flowers, from Pearl to Times Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes, a variety of card borders, near two thousand metal ornaments, brass rules, leads of various thickness, astronomical and physical signs, metal braces and dials from 3 to 30 cent; long, great primer and double pica scripts—on inclined body; diamond and nonparell music, of various kinds; antique, light and heavy face twelve letter; tall face and roman and italic nonparell, minion, brevier, long primer and other blacks; nonparell, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon. A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American market. Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, with other articles made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment. CONNER & COOK, Corner of Nassau and Ann sts., New York. Jan. 20, 1840.—7-3t.

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SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber having sold his machinery with a view of closing his business in Lexington, now offers AT VERY REDUCED PRICES, his stock of HATS, CAPS, AND HATTER'S FURS AND TRIMMINGS;

Either at Wholesale or Retail, for Cash or City Acceptances. ALSO—That large and commodious

STONE HOUSE,

On Water-street, near the Railroad depot. Possession given on the 17th of April next. ALSO—A new EASTERN BUILT BUGGY, WITH 2 SEATS. He wishes to RENT the premises he now occupies, with or without the stone-room, for the unexpired term of his lease. Possession given 1st of May next. All persons having accounts with the subscriber, are earnestly desired to call and settle without delay. WM. F. TOD. Lex. Feb. 6, 1840 6-4t.

LOAF SUGAR

FIFTEEN boxes Boston double refined Loaf Sugar, 25 boxes Philadelphia single refined Do. Just received and for sale low by J. B. TILFO D, No 41, Main Street. Jan. 15, 1840-2.

THURSDAY, :: :: :: MARCH 26, 1840.



The next post should be established on the North Fork of the river Platte, near the confluence of the Laramies Fork. This spot is at the foot of the Black hills, forming a sort of advanced projection of the Rocky Mountains, and at the head of the navigation of the Platte, which is possible to this point by Mackinaw boats during some portion of the year. This post will afford protection to the extensive trade which the American Fur Companies carry on with the Indian tribes inhabiting the country—the Shawnees, the Ogalalas and the Yacelons—a branch of the Sioux nation.

Two positions are named, either of which may be chosen for the location of the third post. One

Opium eating in England --A London paper of recent date says that the consumption of opium in England has increased to a great extent; inasmuch that the subject formed a matter of discussion at a late meeting of the Westminster Society. It was stated by a respectable member of that body, from his own personal knowledge, that opium

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my *prices lower* than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any of the Eastern, or the Western city. Call and see, and if you do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive Warehouse. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of charge.

All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same reduced price.

P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any hour or place.

JAS. MARSH.

April 4. 1830 14-1f

... will please communicate their wishes without delay.

BLACKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Lists are now open and those disposed to patronize
will please communicate their wishes without de-
lay.

Morison's Pills,
Vegetable and Medicines of the
British College of Health.
COPY of a letter from JAMES MORISON, the Hy-
geist, to Mr. J. C. French, Baltimore.
London, British College of Health, 1839.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
under date March 13th, and in answer thereto, I beg to
inform you that Mr. Horatio Shepherd has been super-
seded to the agency for the sale of my medicines in
America, by Dr. Geo. Taylor, of New York, on or about
the month of September, 1837, who is now the only
person in America from whom my medicines can be ob-
tained, and to whom I have to refer you on the subject
of the agency for Baltimore. I have communicated
with Mr. Taylor on the subject of your application, and
have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

JAMES MORISON, Hygeist.

CAUTION.
This medicine has been counterfeited to a alarm-
ing extent, and has through not least, by the former
general agents, the public are respectfully informed
that the genuine pills can be had only in Louisville at
the Western Branch Office, Fourth-street, between Mar-
ket and Jefferson.

J. C. MINETT,
General Agent for Kentucky and Indiana.

The following are the duly appointed sub-agents:
William Beach, Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky;
Chas. P. Howard, Nicholasville, Jessamine county;
J. H. Letcher, Jr., & Co., Lancaster, Garrard county;
George Lyon, Salvisa, Mercer county;
R. Pemberton, Harbardsville, Shelby county;
G. W. Finley, (P. O.) Jefferson, Jefferson county;
Sinclair Dinwiddie, Houston, Jefferson county;
Smith, Floyd & Co., Shelbyville, Shelby county;
J. & J. M. McGraw, Clay Village, Shelby county;
Michel Bradshaw, Frankfort, Franklin county;
John Aberden, Versailles, Woodford county;
J. W. Bradford, Georgetown, Scott county;
James Ripley, Centre Hill, Bourbon county;
B. M. Rogers, Paris, Bourbon county;
Houston & Johnson, Riddles Mills, Bourbon county;
McGregory & Chambers, Cynthiana, Harrison county;
G. C. Light, 1st, Paducah, Pendleton county;
Alfred Gorney, Grant's Lick, Campbell county;
Frederick Brown, Alexandria, Campbell county;
Levis & Mackay, Covington, do.;
Southgate & Luback, Newport, do.;
Mr. Morison's public works—Important Advice to
the World, namely, containing a list of diseases,
their origin and mode of treatment, and all other pub-
lications of the College of Health—sent to read gratis.
Drugs cannot be appraised at agents.

The above medicines may be had at my Grocery
Store, No. 45, East Main-street, nearly opposite the
Phoenix Hotel.

WM. BEACH.
Lex. Jan. 23, 1840 4-3m

I most sincerely regret, that cases of hy-
pochondria so often occurring among the clerical ranks—
and we hope the "wolf in sheep's clothing" named in the
following letter, from Mr. Mayhew, will receive his
just deserts for imposing upon the community. Pass
him along, brother types, that he may be held up to
universal contempt, and thus save many from becom-
ing his dupes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17th, 1839.

Sir—Although I am not personally acquainted with
you, I trust, when I perceive the object of my letter, you
will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you.
It is possible, you may not be aware that a man
by the name of Enos L. Fenwick, now in this city,
(formerly a Baptist preacher, and familiarly known to
the citizens of Monroe county, as the "Reverend Im-
poster") is manufacturing a medicine and selling it for
the Matchless Sanative, which I perceive you are the
general agent. I have every reason to believe, Sir, that
Mr. Fenwick is an impostor, and that he is, or was, not
long since, deposed from the ministry, for taking un-
warrantable liberties with members of his church, I there-
fore, as the agency of Fenwick, feel anxious that he
should be speedily exposed to the many of my fellow citi-
zens not be defrauded by him out of their money, if
it is not their characters. I deem it the conscientious
duty of every man, to expose villainy and vice wherever
and whenever he meets it. Besides, Sir, another consid-
eration should prompt me to make known to you the
above facts. I have a daughter, who, thank God, has
been raised from a wasting skeleton to perfect health—
and that too by the simple means of using one vial and
a half of the Matchless Sanative, which I bought at
25¢, Broadway, of C. S. Francis, your agent for this city.
Believing that you will daily appreciate the motives
which have induced me to address you thus unceremoni-
ously, and hoping that you will take the earliest steps
to expose to the world the base impostor, Fenwick, I
subscribe myself,

Sir, very respectfully,
J. P. MAYHEW.
Dr. David S. Rowland, }
Boston, Mass. }

P. S. Mr. Jones, the bearer, who is about to start for
your city, will hand you this letter, and if you desire
he will give you a more detailed account of Fenwick,
than it would be possible for me to do on paper.

J. P. M.

Reverend Imposter!

LOOK OUT! Look OUT! Look OUT for an INFA-
MOUS KNAVE, by the name of ENOS L. FEN-
WICK, of New York, who was formerly a Baptist
Preacher, and better known to the citizens of Monroe
county as the "Reverend Imposter." This scoundrel vil-
lain, who was dismissed from his pulpit, some time
since, for improper conduct, and for endeavoring to
still more infamous, by wickedly attempting to impose
not merely upon a Church but the WHOLE COMMU-
NITY.

A few months ago, this SCOUNDREL wrote to the
subscriber at Boston, and wished to be appointed an
agent for the sale of the "Matchless Sanative." The
General Agent, knowing his depraved character, gave
him an agent, and forwarded him a quantity of the
medicine. The scoundrel sold, and remitted the money,
and ordered another lot, which was sent about one
month since. He never gave any suspicion as to the de-
sign of this applying for an agency, or to conceal his
"cloven foot," he made a partial remittance of the
sale of the last lot, only ten days ago. Yesterday,
with utter astonishment, the General Agent learnt that
this REVEREND DECEIVER is now industriously man-
ufacturing with his own FENOLY HANDS, a worth-
less medicine, a SPIRIT SANSATIVE, which he
is employing swindling peddlers to palm upon the public
as Genuine Original.

If the people of America will only bear one fact in
mind, there is not even a possibility of their being duped
by this UNPRINCIPLED VILLAIN. The fact is this:
THAT NO PEDLAR, OR TRAVELING AGENT has
ever been employed in this country to sell the Sanative,
or to leave it with any person to sell on commission.
Again, every Agent of the true Sanative, is appointed
by the General Agent, and receives the medicine direct-
ly from the Depository in Boston.

Let all who buy the Sanative, (and almost every
body does buy it), remember the above facts, and they
may be SURE of obtaining the GENUINE original
compound.

Every Agent of the Matchless Sanative,
is earnestly desired TO GIVE AN IMMEDIATE AL-
ARM, by having in this article inserted one month in
all the papers in their towns. And that the General
Agent may be certain that the public are put on the
LOOK OUT for the IMPOSTOR, he will kindly thank
all his Agents to forward him a copy of each paper ad-
vertised in, as soon as possible.

D. S. ROWLAND,
General American Agent, Depository,
No. 188, Washington-st.
Boston, Dec. 23, 1839 4-1m

I HAVE A YOUNG LIKELY NEGRO MAN I will
sell. Call on C. B. BOWMAN.
Washington, ob 1-25

PETERS PILLS.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and ap-
preciated for their extraordinary and immediate
powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering
under nearly every kind of disease to which the human
frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompanying
them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention
and cure of Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspep-
sia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma,
Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen,
Piles, Cholera, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred
Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels,
Incontinent Diarrhea, Flatulence, Habitual Constiveness,
Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and
in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic
or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in
their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor
debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered
to the public, supported by testimonials of a character
so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given
more universal satisfaction.

Thousands and thousands bless the day they became
acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in con-
sequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a
popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine.

The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in every
part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern
States, where they have long been in use) are making
free use of them in their practice, speaks vol-
umes in their praise. Add to this, the fact, that all who
use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the
testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an
antibilious remedy, and to prevent constiveness, they
have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish
their character, and prove that there is truth even in an
advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated
Pills have been sold in the United States, since January,
1837.

Prepared by JES. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., at
his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by
means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Literary-street,
New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing
20 and 15 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary ef-
fect of these PILLS, and the truth of the above state-
ments, the following LITERS FROM MEDICAL
GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most re-
spectfully submitted.

CLARKSVILLE, Mecklenburg county, Va.,
Feb. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir—I embrace this opportunity of expressing
to you, my pleasure at the unrivalled success of your
Pills in this section of the country. It is a general
fact of those who vend patent medicines, to say too
much in their favor, but in regard to your Pills, I am
firmly persuaded that they deserve far more praise than
you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago, they
were scarcely known here; and yet, at present there is
no other medicine that can compare with them in popu-
larity. In Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, derangement of
the Biliary organs and obstinate constipation of the
bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt and effica-
cious, and I have had considerable experience in all
these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certainty of ac-
tion render them a safe and efficient purgative for weak
individuals, and that they may be given at all times
without apprehension of any of those injurious conse-
quences which so frequently attend the application of
calomel or blue pill. On the whole, I consider your
Vegetable Pills an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully,
S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. Jan. 1, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your Pills in
the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate
constipation of the bowels, also in the enlargement of
the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Head-
ache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them
to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the
last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testi-
mony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick
Head-ache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases produced
by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild
aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever
used.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.
They are for sale at all the Drug Stores in Lexington,
Ky., and also, by B. Netherland, in Nicholasville, by J.
D. Smith, in Richmond, by Jno. Aberden, in Versailles,
by Alexander M. Preston, in Winchester, in Mt. Ster-
ling, by an authorized Agent; and on enquiry, can be
had in almost every town and village in the State.

December 26, 1839—52-1f

CONSUMPTION! CONSUMPTION! that fell de-
stroyer, which destroys its thousands and tens of
thousands annually. How shall we avert its fatal pro-
gress before it seizes upon the vitals? I must answer
at once; take some suitable medicine to arrest the dis-
ease at the very commencement. How very many do
we see in the world whose delicate frames look scarce
able to support even a short reign of existence—but for
the timely care and proper means they make use of, they
will far outlive the most athletic and robust who
neglect such timely care and proper means that are
placed within their reach, which would unquestionably
avert it taken in proper time. At the head of all reme-
dies, and the first in rank, stands Dr. Swaney's Com-
pound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which, if administered in
time, and taken agreeably to the prescribed rules which
accompany the medicine, will nine times out of ten
check its progress, and restore the patient to health.

Principal Office, No. 19 North Eighth street, Phil-
adelphia, where this invaluable medicine can always be
obtained.

Pittsburgh office, 11 St. Clair's.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

CROUP, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTIONS. Mrs.
A. Wilson, of Lancaster County, Pa., entirely
cured by the use of Dr. Swaney's Syrup of Wild Cherry;
her symptoms were constant coughing, pain in the
back and head, depraved appetite, spitting of blood, no
rest at night, &c. After using two bottles of Dr. Swaney's
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, or Wild Cherry,
she found herself relieved, and by the time she
used the third bottle, she found herself entirely cured
of the above disease, which she had been afflicted
with for three years. There are daily certificates of
various persons, which add sufficient testimony of the
great efficacy of this invaluable medicine.

For sale at the Medical Office, No. 19 North 8th st.
Philadelphia. Pittsburgh office, 41 St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

DYSPEPSIA.—We have frequently witnessed the
ravages of this disease, and have heard and read
of many remedies, but far oftener saw them fail than
result in success. The writer however, of the letters
to the Agent of Dr. Harlick's Compound Strengthening,
and German Asperment Pills, which may be found in
another column, has long been known to us, and from
an invalid as he was designated, we now know and meet
him daily, as a hale hearty man. Though no advocate
of nostrums of any kind, we cannot withhold a notice
of what we consider the efficacies and virtue of Dr. Bar-
lick's Compound Strengthening and German Asperment
Pills. The case before us is a living monument to both.
—Spirit of the Times.

17 Pittsburgh office, No. 41, St. Clair St., also for sale
at the office of the Lexington Intelligencer.

Feb. 27—8

George R. McKee,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LANCASTER, Ky.

Will attend punctually to all business confided to
him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining
counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.
June 6, 1839 23-4f

KNIGHT ERRAND,
Black Knight of Malta, & White
Knight of Barcelona.

THREE JACKS, imported into Charleston, S. C.
in December 1837, by Mr. Miller. These Jacks
are four years old each, and I challenge the United
States to produce three of the same age, their equal in
size, form and symmetry.

I have in my possession, satisfactory certificates
from gentlemen of the first respectability, to prove the
performance of these animals.

It is from imported Jacks of this kind, that the Ken-
tuckians raise such fine Mules—say at two years old,
they are worth from \$150 to \$200, and not more trouble
in raising than a calf at the same age, and from ordi-
nary mares.

The above Jacks are either for sale, or to be farmed
out on accommodating terms, by application to the sub-
scriber at Ashville, North Carolina, where the animals
can be seen, and satisfactory certificates exhibited.

THOMAS T. PATTON.
Ashville, N. C. Nov. 28, 1839—42-3m*

**Raisins, Prunes and Pine Apple
Cheese.**

125 WHOLE and Quarter Boxes M. R. RAISINS,
fresh and in fine order;
30 Cases PINE APPLE CHEESE;
50 Boxes FRESH PRUNES;
30 boxes CHRISTMAZ FRUITS, assorted;
50 do ROCK CANDY;
Just received and for sale by
JNO. B. TILFORD,
No. 41, Main street.
Lexington Nov. 23, 1839—19-4f

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms his customers and the
public generally, that he continues
the Cabinet Ware Business at his
old stand on Main-street, immedi-
ately opposite the lot on which the
Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a
few doors below Logan's corner,
where all articles in the way of FURNITURE
can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere
procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase ar-
ticles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine
for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargain.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE
WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered
any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at-
tend to Funerals calls, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-4f

SINGING SCHOOL.

THE Second Term of G. W. PRATT'S SINGING
SCHOOL will commence on Tuesday evening,
Feb. 25. Reference may be had to any of those who
have attended the first term. For a practical illus-
tration of Mr. Pratt's method of teaching, and the proficiency
of his pupils, the public are respectfully invited to at-
tend the regular meetings of the present Class, on
Thursday and Friday evenings, at the Meeting-House
on Hill street.

Lexington, Feb. 20—8-4f

**SELLING OFF
AT COST AND CARRIAGE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER, with a view to raise money,
offers his STOCK OF GOODS AT COST AND
CARRIAGE, for Cash, either as
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

His STOCK OF GOODS is large, and embraces every
variety of Goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses.—
Persons wishing bargain, will do well to call on.

W. E. MILTON.

N. B. Those persons indebted to the late firm of
Kennard & Milton, will please come forward and make
payment immediately.

W. E. M.
December 26, 1839—52-4f

To Eastern Merchants & Mechanics.

THE subscriber will publish by the middle of No-
vember next his Louisville, Ky. Directory, for
1840. Eastern dealers and mechanics have the op-
portunity of advertising in it on the following terms,
by sending the advertisement and the money to the edi-
tors of the Louisville Journal.

TERMS.

One page,	\$5 00
One-half page,	3 00
One-fourth page,	2 00
One square, not exceeding 6 lines,	1 00

C. W. GRAHAM.
August 29, 1839—35-4f

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE,
which may be put in operation by any power.
The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very lit-
tle labour. Any person wishing to obtain an order for col-
lection, is referred to my Heckle in operation though not yet com-
pleted. The machinery is simple and durable. Any
person endeavoring to make a machine of the above de-
scription, without permission, will be treated as they de-
serve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in
Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.
October 4, 1838 40-4f

TO FARMERS.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large lot of his late
IMPROVED 1 AND 2 HORSE PLOUGHS,
which he warrants to be a good article. He also has
one left hand pattern, that he would recommend.

WM. P. BROWNING,
Main-street, Lex.
February 7, 1840 6-425-5f

300 Dollars Reward.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, living near
Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky,
BILL, JIM AND ISAAC.

BILL left 26th September last.—Said negro is about
45 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, of a dark
complexion, walks very lame, from his left hip having
been dislocated, and is so projected outward that it is
easily dislocated. Had on when he left, a blue cloth
coat, blue jeans pants and white fur hat, with broad
rim.

JIM is about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches
high, heavy built and very black, and has a down look
when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown jeans
coat, blue jeans pants and black hair cap.

ISAAC is about 21 years of age, very black, about 6
feet high, and very stout; had on when he left, blue
clothing and white hat. Jim and Isaac left on the
morning of the 5th instant.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension
of the above boys, if taken out of the State, or \$50 for
either of them out of the State, or \$25 if taken in
this county, and so that I get them.

II. C. GRAVES.
cott county, Feb. 6, 1840 6-4f

NOTICE.

HAVING determined to leave here for a few months
I would say to all persons to whom I am indebted, and
all notes and accounts that are not paid by the 1st
day of June will be placed in the hands of an officer.—
All persons indebted to Bowman and Harcourt will call
on J. G. CHURCH, who alone is authorized to receive all
money due as aforesaid.

JOHN P. BOWMAN.
Lexington, Feb. 27, 1840—9-2m

Great Western Manufactory

OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;
Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.
No. 15, Hunt's Row,
LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West
end of Hunt's Row, opposite the Rail-road Office,
and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANU-
FACTORY; and is now making some of the most li-
table Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present
day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the
best workmen in the United States, and is a practical
workman himself. He assures the public that he can
Manufacture Furniture as fashionably and as durable as
it can be made elsewhere,—any stock is tolerable large
It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my
friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on ac-
commodating terms as any house in the city. I think
I can please the majority of my customers, if beauty,
durability, and low prices combined together will have
the effect.

PAINTING.

I will also fill all orders for Plain, Gold or Ornamental
Signs—Landscape Painting on walls or fire boards, in
oil or distemper colors—Gilding Picture Frames, to-
gether with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINT-
ING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neat-
ness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.
I may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and
Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in
expense and actual effect on the prosperity of the country
by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home,
and those that live East of the Alleghenies. The re-
sulting and expiring there is done about the matter,
will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thous-
and pounds of Bacon, and two or three hundred barrels
of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experi-
ment.

HORACE E. DIMICK,
Lexington, June 20, 1839. No. 15, Hunt's Row.

**WILLIAM ALLISON,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.**

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement hereto-
fore received in the line of his business, and
takes this method of informing his friends and the
public in general, that he continues the said business on
Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the
market-house; where he will be always ready to serve
customers with work of the best quality. He also an-
nounces, that he has lately received a choice supply of
Eastern Work, selected for himself, consisting of Boots,
Bootes and Shoes of every description, being a regular
assortment for the market. He would ask his friends
and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and ex-
amine his stock.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30-4f

LAST NOTICE.

YOUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr. Richardson's
Night Class will please (without delay) call and
sign the list at Mr. Rice's book store. As soon as a suf-
ficient number is obtained, the class will commence at
his old room, (Mr. Giron's.)
Oct. 23, '39—13-4f

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale TWO HOUSES and
LOTS in the city of Lexington, which she will
sell on accommodating terms. One of them is situated
at the lower end of Main street, adjoining the lot on
which the Bagging and Rope Factory of Drake and
Thompson is situated, and upon it is a comfortable
frame dwelling, kitchen &c. with a handsome garden
ornamented with shrubbery and fruit trees, &c. The
other is situated on the Hill, between Main Street and
New street. The lot contains four acres, and there-
is also a very convenient and comfortable frame dwell-
ing upon it. The lot is susceptible of improvement, and
of being made a delightful residence. Persons wishing
to purchase either of the above described lots, &c. are
invited to call and examine them. The Terms &c.
will be made known upon application to the undersigned
residing on the lot on the Hill.

ELIZABETH HALL
March 12, 1840—11-4f

BOARDING.

THE subscriber has taken the new brick building,
between the residence of Mrs. Martha W. Keen,
and N. L. Turner, on Limestone street, where a few
young gentlemen can be accommodated with board,
with or without lodging, as may best suit their conve-
nience.

THOMAS GIBBONS.
Lexington march 12-3f

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership hitherto existing under the firm
of HENDREN & HAMPTON is this day dissolv-
ed by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm
are requested to come forward and settle the same by
the first day of April next. If not settled by that time,
they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. C. HENDREN,
H. W. HAMPTON.

Returns his thanks to his former customers for their
liberal patronage, and begs leave to inform them and
the public generally, that he will keep a house of en-
tertainment, with a wagon yard attached, at the same
old stand, (Water Street,) where he solicits a continu-
ance of the same.

LEXINGTON, March 11, 1840—11-3f

**Music for Weddings, Balls and
Parties.**

FROM two to six good Musicians, (as a Band,) can
be furnished by application to Mr. RICHARDSON,
No. 49, Limestone, (or North Mulberry) Street, for Lex-
ington, or elsewhere, at a price to suit the times.

Nov. 14, 1839—46-4f

Cheese and Buckwheat Flour.

asks Western Reserve Cheese;
10 half barrels Buckwheat Flour;
Just received and for sale low for cash.

JNO. B. TILFORD,
No. 11, Main Street
Jan. 1, 1840.

**D. MULLIGAN'S
Soap and Candle Manufactory.**

D. MULLIGAN respectfully informs his friends and
the public in general, that he has commenced the
above business, at J. Reiley's old stand, No. 29,
Water-street. The articles manufactured, will be of
the best quality, and as low as the market will afford.

Lexington, Feb. 12, 1840. 7-3m

**COUGHS, CONSUMPTIONS
AND SPITTING OF
BLOOD.**

DR. SWANEY'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD
CHERRY BARK is found to be the best article
for healing the ulcerated lungs, stopping night sweats
and relieving the cough, that ever has been in use—
Those who are afflicted, would do well to procure this
medicine before it is too late. Certificates of many
cures can be seen by applying at No. 19 North Eighth
street, Philadelphia, where this medicine can always be
obtained.

Price 21.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.
Prime quality, No. 19, North Eighth st. Philadel-
phia, Pittsburgh office, 41 St. Clair street.

For sale by J. C. Noble, Lexington.

**HANES
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE**

TO THE PUBLIC.

SEMI-WEEKLY STATE CAPITAL GAZETTE.

THE Proprietors of the State Capital Gazette em-
brace this opportunity to return their sincere
thanks to their friends and the public, for the very liberal
patronage which they are pleased to have in their
power to say, has thus far been extended towards them,
and respectfully announce that the future course of
their journal shall be such as they trust will continue
to receive the confidence and support of the Democratic
party. They assure the public that no exertion on
their part shall be wanting to effect this object, and
they flatter themselves that they will be able to render
their paper such a vehicle of usefulness and information,
as will not fail to give entire satisfaction to every friend
of republican principles.

The approaching session of the Legislature, will, un-
questionably, be one of great and unusual interest.—
There has not, perhaps, been a time before, when the
attention of the public was so much engaged upon any
one subject as it is at present upon the derangement of
the currency, arising from the abuse of banking; and
as the deliberations of the ensuing Legislature, will in
all probability be mainly directed to this important sub-
ject, it cannot be otherwise than that every thing which
transpires at the seat of government in relation thereto,
will be eagerly sought after. With these considerations
in view, the undersigned have made ample arrange-
ment for laying before their readers full reports of the
proceedings in both branches of the Legislature, together
with the speeches of members, reports, and every other
matter which they think will be interesting. In addi-
tion to this, it is the intention of the undersigned to
employ able correspondents at the seat of the general
government, by which means, they will be able, also,
to place in their semi-weekly sheet early reports of the
deliberations of Congress.

The presidential contest of 1840 is rapidly approach-
ing. The tag at our mast-head indicates fully the
course we intend to pursue in relation to this great
question, and as we have already given our opinion at
length on this subject, in a former prospectus, we deem
it needless at present to tire our readers, by going over
the same ground. Suffice it to say, that we shall give
our united support and energies towards the re-election
of the present able Chief Magistrate of the Union, and
our humble aid in behalf of establishing a Constitutional
Treasury.

TERMS:
The State Capital Gazette will be published twice a
week during the sittings of the Legislature, and once
a week for the remainder of the year, at the following
prices:
The Session only, (twice a week) \$2 00
The whole year, 3 00
Postmasters and others friendly to the Democratic
cause are respectfully requested to receive and forward
subscriptions to this paper. Any person sending us
five good subscribers, shall be entitled to the sixth copy
gratis.

HOLBROOK, HENLOCK & BRATTON.
Harrisburg, October 30, 1839 6-4f

**NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter Goods!**

D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,
ARE now receiving and opening, at their Store, op-
posite the Court-House door, an Elegant and ex-
tensive stock of carefully selected

Staple & Fancy dry Goods;
Among which will be found, in part, the following
desirable articles, viz:
Super blue and black wool and piece dyed CLOTHS,
some very fine,
Green, brown and other Fancy Cloths,
Black, green, brown and drab Beaver, Zephyrum, Mo-
hair and Flushing Cloths, for Over-Coats, a superior
assortment,
Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimeres, plain, striped
and plaid,
Black, black, brown, mixed and other fancy Cassinets,
plain, striped and plaid,
Satin, Wellington, Valencia, Swansdown and Velvet
Vestings, new style,
Woolen, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers,
White, blue, green and red Mackinaw Blankets; Clay,
Whitney and fancy French Blankets,
Plaid, spotted and plain colored and white Flannels,
French and American Prints and Calicoes, Satin, Vel-
vet and Bombazine Stocks, plain and figured;
Linen, Damask and Collops, new style;
Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas;
Super Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, for la-
dies and gentlemen;
Zephyr, Cruelard patterns for fancy work,
Darning and knitting Yarns, assorted colors;
Embroidered, figured and plain Muslin de Lanes, Shal-
lows and Shallicettes,
Embroidered, figured and plain Satins, Repps, Gros de
Nap and Poplin silks,
French, English and German Merinoes,
Adelaide and other Cloths, for ladies cloaks and rid-
ing dresses;
Bennet, Sash and Belt Ribbons, assorted;
A splendid Assortment of French Needle Work,
Such as Capes, Collars, Ruffing, Edging, insertions and
Infants Dresses;
Embroidered, plaid and plain Merino, Cashmere, Cam-
els hair, Nett and Woolen Shawls and Hdkfs.,
Splendid embroidered Silk Shawls, and Mohair Gloves
Black and fancy Kidd, Thibet, Silk and Mohair
and Mitts, Plain and ribbed Silk, Merino, Lamb's
Wool and Mohair Hosiery and Half Hosiery,
A superior lot of Trimmings, for ladies dresses and rid-
ing habits, such as Fringe, Lace, Buttons, Silk Cord,
Braiding, Quilling Shellie Cord, &c.
Gentlemen's superior Outer, Beaver, Nutria, Cooney,
Muskrat, and Sealskin CAPS; FUR COLLARS;
A superior lot of Water-Proof and Fine

Boots and Shoes,
For Gentlemen and Boys, and a splendid lot of Satin and
Lining Gaiter Boots and Shoes, English and Quil-
ed Boots; Travelling Baskets, Pen and Pocket Knives,
of Rogers & Wootenholms make a superior article.—
Also, a large lot of Apron, Socks, Shoes and Caps,
which will be sold low to manufacturers and farmers;
with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enu-
merate, which we promise to sell by Wholesale or Re-
tail at very reduced prices.
A general invitation is extended to all purchasers to
call and view our Stock—our city patrons and friends
are particularly requested